Amnsements Co-Night.

DASINO—8—"Prince Methusalem."
DALY's THEATRE—8—" Dollars and Sence."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8—" La Princess des Canaries."
GEAND OPERA HOUSE-S-"Facts; or, His Little Hatchet."

Madison Square Theatre—S:30—" The Rajah."

Nimlo's Garden. —S—" Excelsior."

OPERA HOUSE—S—" Excelsior."

OPERA HOUSE—S—" The Merry Duchess."

STANDARD THEATRE—S—" The Merry Duchess."

STANDARD THEATRE—S—" Francesca da Rimini."

THEATRE COMIQUE—2 and S—"Mulligan Guard Piculo."

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE—S—" 49."

UNION FOLARS THEATRE—S—" Pluk Dominos."

WALLACKS THEATRE—S—" Masks and Faces."

14TH—ST. THEATRE—S—" The Masks and Faces." 14TH-ST. THEATRE-8-"Fedora." 23D-ST. THEATRE-8-"Jane Eyre."

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 5.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING,

FOREIGN.-The French Cabinet yesterday ordered that an investigation should be made concerning the recent demonstration in Paris against King Alfonso of Spain, = It was denied that the Pope is ill. === The whaler Polynia reported at Dundee, Scotland, that five men, believed to be members of the American Polar Expedition, had been seen near Littleton Island early in the year. The Skuptchina of Servia was dissolved by King Milan. = It was announced that the London and River Plate Bank had been robbed of £110,000 by George Warden, secretary of the bank. - One of the Phoenix Park informers was seen at Marseilles, France, on Wedne-day.

DOMESTIC .- Judge Hoadly is too weak to continue his personal canvass and he returned to Cincinnati yesterday. - Heary Farnum died at New-Haven, === Governor Cleveland visited the Oswegatchie Fair and made a short speech, The cause of the fire at the Pittsburg Exposition is still unexplained. = General Mahone opened the campaign in Virginia on Wednesday. === The cotton yield of the Memphis district will be 30 per cent less than last year.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. -The Academy of Medicine last night discussed amendments to the constitution and by-laws introduced by its president, Dr. Fordyce Barker. Strathspey, Leo, Miss Woodford, Aella, Hartford and Forager won the Jerome Park races yesterday, - Willard Bartlett received the Democratic nomination for Supreme Court Justice in the Second District. == The Grand Jery began to investigate the water rent frauds. - The treasurer of the Republican State Committee issued an appeal for voluntary contributions. - The trustees of the Peabody Education Fund concluded their annual meeting. - Monsignor Capel lectured at the Academy of Music. ____ The newsdealers organized a Central Committee. === The Providence baseball nine were again deteated by the Metropolitans. = Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.57 cents. Stocks were active; after opening weak and declining, they made sharp recoveries and closed

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cool and fair weather. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 54°; lowest, 42°; average, 4708°.

Judging from the reports telegraphed from Madrid, nothing but the most abject humiliation of the French will satisfy the Spaniards for the affronts put upon their King in Paris. Now, there is such a thing as overdoing righteous indignation, and the Spanish people would do well to exercise a little self-restraint. The mistake which the French people made is recognized by them apparently as clearly as by any one else; and they seem inclined to the proper thing in the way of apology. But there is a limit in self-abasement beyond which the Republic will not easily go, so that If the haughty Castilians demand too much they may not get anything at all. Suppose France should gather herself together and refuse flatly to do anything more in the way of asking forgiveness? What would the Spanfards do about it then?

The frank appeal for financial aid which the Republican State Committee will issue to-day ought to meet with a hearty response from all loyal members of the party. There are legitimate expenses in every canwass which often are necessarily heavy; and it of conducting the defence, an outcry will be is the duty, as it ought to be the pleasure, of the adherents to Republican principles to help bear the burden. The request of the Committee, which will be sent to office-holders as well as all others, contains nothing that can be construed as a menace. It is clearly stated that the subscriptions are voluntary, and in no sense assessments; and the assurance is given that no person who declines to give peed fear that his place will be in any way endangered thereby. The most captious enemy will have trouble to find fault with the Com-

reformers must approve.

A commendable sentiment was developed in the Academy of Medicine last night in favor of that they are not entitled to practise and plead dropping the question of old-code, new-code or in the Queen's Court, the bench will be forced no-code from the deliberations of that body. to rule them out. We hope that the repre-Dr. Fordyce Barker introduced certain amendments to the constitution and by-laws having this end in view, and they will come up for a final vote in two weeks. During the long, the foreign counsel. If General Pryor and Mr. calm days of summer the bitterness of the code controversy seems to have died away somewhat, and many physicians who were decided partisans in the spring are now said to be inclined to put some limit upon the influence of unhappy differences of opinion. Certainly, neither the society as a whole, nor its members individually, can be benefited by the continuation of this quarrel in the Academy of Medicine. The avowed object of the association is the cultivation of medical science and good on an equality with the Queen's subjects. Every fellowship. Quarrelling does not help that on. nation jealously protects its exclusive right

It is painful to us all, including Mr. Hubert O. Thompson, that so many people yield ready assent to the unpleasant charges which give a political coloring to the water rent frauds, Mr. Woolsey, foreman of the September Grand Jury, states that the plan of the dishonest clerks was to go to men who owed heavy Croton bills to the city, and say that they were authorized to reduce the amount upon the payment of a small sum as a political assessment. Whom did the men thus approached suppose this alleged authority came from? Possibly a good many of them, who are not so sure of Mr. Thompson's personal honesty as those who know him best, actually thought the head of the Department of Public Works must understand what was going on. It could not be so, of course, and all of the Commissioner's friends will be truly grieved that any one should have thought of him; but all the same it is impossible not to lament that Mr. Thompson has given so much attention to politics and so little to the legitimate work of his office. If he had attended strictly to his duties, the city's dishonest debtors would have known immediately that the clerks were lying when they came about insinuating that they had authority to reduce water bills for a political consideration.

A HARD TASK.

Mr. Hoadly comes forward again in Obio, but only to break down at Sandusky. For his illness, the friends of the man may express sincere sympathy, but the average voter must feel that a very sick man is not exactly the one to select for new and laborious duties, and the political opponent is compelled to believe that disheartenment and the intolerable torture of factional strife have at least as much to do with his physical disability as any dis-

Judge Hoadly undertook a large job. He had no party behind him, and had to get a nomination by means which we may well suppose were distasteful, and which a correspondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer insists were costly. He became involved at the outset in a struggle for life or death with some of the strongest men in his party. Yet be undertook to defeat the Republicans of Ohio; not a holiday task at any time. Presently be found that the bummers and strikers, who could pack primary meetings, were not exactly the right men to win him votes on the day of election. Then he found, too, that the bulk of his party did not want a new Democracy, but an old Democracy-old in ideas and reactionary in aims. And then he found that his position as champion of the opposition to the Scott liquor law was very much stronger in the saloons than it was with the people who care for families and own property. No wonder he went away seriously ill and is again prostrated.

He comes back to learn that the advocates of prohibition have been making earnest and very effective appeals to the people. True, they favor neither party. But a full vote of those who are hostile to Judge Hoadly's course on the liquor question does not promise well for the Democratic ticket. He at least cannot change front; he is hostile to any and all restriction, and would lose half his probable vote if it were supposed that he was not. The advocates of temperance restriction make no fight against him or against his opponent, but they are working hard to get out a full vote, and a full vote in Ohio means mischief to Democratic

The Democratic candidate has been embarrassed, too, by the conduct of his party on the tariff question. He has not dared to make a single speech in the campaign affirming or defending his old and well-known views on that subject. Empty clutter about "hostility to monopolies" does not go far with workingmen who know what the tariff has done for them. Evasion of the question seems to them to indicate a stronger desire to get office than to serve the people of Ohio. It is too late to say anything that might set him in a more favorable light before the people on such a question. All the outery about the wool tariff is treated with contempt by voters who know how the Democrats in Congress struggled to defeat any and every form of protection.

Judge Hondly has taken a large contract. It is probably beyond his ability. The Republicans of Ohio are not beaten by a few fine phrases, nor by glowing rhetoric, nor by much tricky talk about the Cronin case. We have faith that they are not beaten either by the opening of a barrel of money on election day.

O'DONNELUS AMERICAN COUNSEL. A persistent effort is making to conver O'Donnell's trial into an international episode. Subscriptions for defraying the expenses of his trial have been opened in America as well as in England and Ireland, and two members of the New-York bar have been engaged to tainly be left behind in November. assist in the defence. One of these, General Pryor, has aiready sailed for England, and his associate, Mr. Fullerton, is expected to follow him in time to take part in the cross-examination of the Government's witnesses. These American lawyers have not been retained because there has been any difficulty in securing competent counsel in London, Mr. Sullivan is an elequent barrister and Mr. Guy is an ingenious solicitor of high standing, and they are to be supported by a formidable legal staff. The New-York counsel are not engaged because their professional services are required, but solely for the sake of influencing public opinion on this side of the Atlantic. The pretext for their employment is the fact that the prisoner is a naturalized American citizen. If they are not allowed to appear in his behalf, or are restricted in their method raised by the Irish press in Dublin and in New-York. The charge will be made that an American citizen on trial for his life is denied his rights before an English tribunal, and that American advocates of high standing are not allowed to plead his cause. There will be an Garrison, having withdrawn from The Genius, insidious attempt to prejudice public sentiment in the United States against the English courts and to embroil the two countries.

It is important, therefore, to ascertain at the outset what are the rights and privileges to which these American lawyers and mittee's fair statement of the case. It is in their client are entitled in an Eng-

Mr. Fullerton can have any standing as a matter of right. If the prosecution objects to their presence before the bar ou the ground sentatives of the Crown will adopt a more libs eral course, but they will be entirely within their rights if they insist upon the exclusion of Fullerton are allowed to take part in the defence, it will be a matter of special courtesy and peculiar privilege. As for their client, he is entitled as an American citizen to the same rights and privileges which a British citizen would have under the circumstances-a fair, impartial and speedy trial. The sole requirement of international law is that his citizenship in a foreign country shall not operate to his prejudice, not counting against him, but placing him of criminal jurisdiction within its own borders. Citizenship in one country does not confer immunity from responsibility for crime committed within the jurisdiction of another State. O'Donnell's responsibility for the murder of James Carey is not affected in the slightest respect by his claims to American citizenship, whether valid or otherwise.

There was no reason to doubt that the ounsel retained in London would do everything that could be done for their client. There were no rights growing out of his alleged citizenship in America that required the presence of New-York lawyers. If they take part in the case it will be because those who hire them to go hope to stir up international strife and embitter Irish feeling. They will expect to be paid, not only in notoriety, but in hard cash, contributed by those who openly sympathize with assassins and are bent upon embarrassing a Government that was compelled to choose between using an infamous nformer's testimony and letting nurderers go anpunished. It must be a source of regret to all right-minded Americans that the New-York bar should be represented in an English court under such circumstances as these.

THE REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

As an earnest of their determination to push hings in this campaign, and by way of inciting all members of the party and other intelligent electors to co-operate with them, the Republican State Committee have issued a formal address. It is a strong and earnest document and cannot but accomplish great good. After referring to the fact that New-York is

Republican State and enforcing the necessity of thorough organization in every county, the grounds upon which the retention of Republicans in control of the State offices is to be commended and a Democratic restoration is to be deprecated are clearly and forcibly presented. The Republican nominees, with one exception, are now administering the offices for which they are severally named. The record they have made for fidelity, efficiency and general trustworthiness is the guarantee that it will be the part of wisdom and prudence to continue them in the public service. That's one good point. And its complement is equally good. Over against the character and achievements of the Republican State offices is set the important consideration that "candidates of the Democracy are under grave charges preterred by the press and members of their own party." Passing from candidates to the organizations behind them, the address makes a renchant exposure of the quality of current Democracy as illustrated in the Legislature of last winter, which was Democratic in both its branches. It was a Legislature that was faithess, inconsistent, profligate; that increased State and municipal taxation; that added to the number of tax-eaters; that dodged the convict laber question; that (in palpable disregard of the recommendation contained in the Governor's message, to say nothing about the constraint of known duty) neglected to revise the tax laws; that increased the State tax upward at \$2,000,000. This certainly is a crushing indictment-and the Democracy will labor in vain to quash any of its counts.

Apprepriate reference is next made to the arrant cowardice exhibited by the Buffalo Convention in running away from the tariff issue. In view of th's circumstance the Committee are entirely justified in asserting that "the Democratic party lacks the courage to take an open, frank position before the people," And by way of bringing out this point the stronger, a passing allusion is made to the frank and unequivocal position of the Republican party in this State and throughout the Nation in tayor of "the promotion of home industries and the protection of home labor." After adverting to the excellence of the nominations made thus far for the Legislature, the address closes with a strong appeal to Republicans to labor zealanaly to hold the State offices and to recover the Senate and Assembly,

The facts thus brought to the attention of the people are those which will determine their action at the November ballot-box. If any additional consideration were necessary in order to induce the majority of the electors to support the Republican ticket, it is found in the general reputation of the two parties, either in New-York or throughout the country. The Republican party has earned the public confidence, and Democracy the public distrust. Now and then, here and there, Republicans have done badly and Democrats admirably. But the exceptions are not numerous enough on either side to alter the grand result. The Republicar Committee is giving a good account of itsell. It has settled down to hard, steady work. Let the rank and file of the party do their duty as well, and the Democrats will cer-

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ANAIYERS ORY The conscientious, earnest men and wome who fifty years ago the present week organized the New-York Anti-Stavery Society probably did not dare indulge the hope that the semi-centennial celebration of that event would see slavery abolished all over the United States and the black men once held in bondage enjoying equal political privileges with their former masters. Public opinion held them to be half-crazed fanatics at the best, but had any one of them ventured the prediction that in little more than thirty years emancipation would be an accomplished fact, he would have been set down as a bunation even by his fellow-laborers in the cause. The anti-slavery agitation fairly began with the debates on the Missouri question in 1820. In 1821 Benjamin Lundy, to whom belongs the itle of the Father of Abolitionism, began the publication of The Genius of Universal Emancipation in Baltimore. In 1829 he associated William Lloyd Garrison with him in the publication of the paper. In January, 1831, established The Liberator in Boston, of which he was not only the publisher and sole writer, but the printer and carrier. In January, 1832, the New-England Anti-Slavery Society

the line which the most advanced Civil Service lish court. Neither General Pryor nor had spread so rapidly that it was found possible to hold a National Anti-Slavery Convention in Philadelphia. Out of this grew the American Auti-Slavery Society, in whose "declaration of principles" slavery was distinctly defined as a crime against which un-

compromising war was declared. With what persistency these earnest men pursued their object in the face of all manner of opposition; of social ostracism, mob violence, prosecutions and imprisonment, ridicule from the press and denunciation from the pulpit, thousands of TRIBUNE readers will remember. It is true enough that the final accomplishment of the work, the overthrow of slavery, was directly due to the madness of the supporters of the institution rather than to the zeal and determination of its opponents. But it is also true that the event, and, indeed, all the intervening occurrences which led with such certainty to it, justified the position taken by the early anti-slavery agitators, that between freedom and slavery there could be no lasting compromise or adjustment.

The survivors of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, who have been celebrating this week in a quiet way their semi-centennial, had many things to recall, the remembrance of which must be full of tenderness and joy. If they had more than a quarter of a century of discouragement, weariness and persecution for conscience's sake, they had the satisfaction at last to see the consummation of their hopes, and now for twenty years have enjoyed the contemplation of results more glorious than the most visionary among them had ever dared to hope. The occasion was one of historic interest. The instances in which a political or humanitarian movement of such magnitude has been carried under so many adverse circumstances to a successful conclusion are rare indeed. The survivors may well congratulate themselves.

SENSATIONAL SERMONS.

There are sensational sermons, and sermons which make a sensation. This is the distinction made by the hearers, if not by the dictionaries. Connecticut seems to be furnishing its full quota of both kinds just now, as well as of mysterious murders. A New-Haven clergyman has just been attracting attention by denouncing by name the "probable" murderer of Rose Ambler. This was a sensational sermon in the worst sense of the term. A clergy man in Hebron, the Rev. G. B. Cutler, has been denouncing, but not by name, a member of his congregation who had been divorced three times, and was sitting in his pew at the time with his fourth wife. This deserves to be classed rather as a sermon which made a sensation; and, if the preacher's motives were good, and he was sure of his facts, ought he not to be commended for Laving the courage to speak boldly and openly what too many clergymen would have been afraid to speak of at all or anywhere?

The act required courage. The polygamous member was one of the wealthy and active men of the church. The case was flagrant. There seems to be no question of the fact that this man had managed to divorce his wives in succession when he found a woman more to his liking than the one he was living with. No doubt many a clergyman has been confronted with a case presenting some of the same perplexities. What is a minister to do when a man, whom he believes to be a hypocrite and even of immoral life, conforms himself to all the outward requirements of the Church, and pushes forward in religious work? He cannot countenance and encourage such a member without seeming, perhaps to others as well as himself, to be a partner in the man's hypocrisy. Yet how can be prove that the member is not all that he professes to be? And does he not run a great risk in assuming to decide upon the sincerity and morality of his parishioners ? The Hebron clergyman evidently felt that he had a definite case to deal with. One of the divorced wives was also a member of the congregation, and the latest divorce, preparatory to the latest marriage, took place before the eyes of the people of the place. He spoke with such plainness that the member in question, though not mentioned by name, has brought suit for damages. Perhaps many will say that such a pointed rebuke was indiscreet and in bad taste. If so, the Apostles were frequently unwise and vulgar. The first teachers of the Christian religion always called a spade a spade.

Mr. Cutler's sermon will do a public service if it turns attention again to the disgraceful laxity upon the subject of divorce, which is far too prevalent in the Protestant denominations. One of them, the Episcopal Church, recognizes divorce, with the privilege of remarrying, only where the divorce was for infidelity, in which case the innocent party, of course, is alone permitted to remarry. But even the clergymen of that denomination do not always regard the strict letter of the canon, or are careless in making inquiries. The other Protestant churches have still much to learn, and much to do, in this matter, toward making the marriage tis more sacred. It is said that Hebron has a large number of divorced persons for a place of its size, and perhaps the preacher felt that the time had come to speak out. The evil which he attacked has prevailed largely in his own section, and the case which he cited was a striking example of the kind described by the Rev. Dr. Bacon in his famous article on "Polygamy in New-England." Certainly the practice of easy marriage and easy divorce is not to be dis tinguished in morality from the main feature of Mormonism because it is carried on in Connecticut or Massachusetts, and not in Utah.

THE PROPELE IN WOOL.

The recent failures in the woollen goods and clothing trade, though limited in their influence, indicate over-production not less surely than the collapse of Shaw Brothers in the leather business. The trouble began with the failure of Bronner & Co., ciothiers, for whom Levy Brothers & Co. had indorsed largely This failure not only endangered Levy Brothers, but also Mayer & Co., because the two latter firms had exchanged indorsements to a large amount. But while both were in an uncertain position, Seidenbach, Schwab & Co. manufacturers and jobbers in clothing, failed tor about \$700,000, and Mayer & Co. had exchanged paper with this firm also to a large amount. At once Mayer & Co. concluded that they could not pull through, and failed for nearly \$2,000,000. Then the failure of Levy Brothers & Co. for \$1,500,000, if it had been doubtini before, became inevitable, and so a syndicate which had been considered very strong went down like a card castle. It does not appear from this recital that the failure of either of these firms was immediately and wholly due to losses in the woollen or clothing business, and yet all of them had doubtless been weakened by the over-production, the sharp competition and the accumulation of stocks which have prevailed in that branch of trade. Mayer & Co. had taken a great deal of money from the profits of their busiwas organized in Boston; the New-York So- ness to put it into real estate, and perhaps ciety came into being in the following year, had taken too much. One other firm had done and by December of that year the movement something in the same direction, while a third that men are found to form numerous societies, and

root of the whole business was the production of woollen goods and of clothing far beyond the demand for consumption.

It seems good to some people to represent that the failure of these firms is in some way due to the tariff on wool and wooilens. Respecting that tariff it may be said that it increased the production of wool in this country from 159,974,805 pounds in 1870 to about 300,000,000 pounds last year, and the consumption of wool in all ways from about 210,000,000 pounds in 1870 to 366,500,000 pounds in 1882. But it is also well to notice that in thirteen years the imports of woollen goods have scarcely increased at all, so that substantially the whole increase in consumption by a largely increased population has been supplied by domestic production. If there has been excessive production of woollen goods during the past year or two, it may as well be attributed to the partial failure of consumption after the short crop

of 1881, and to the mild winter of 1882-'83, as to the tariff, which was not by any one supposed until recently to have overstimulated this branch of industry. Goods were produced in 1881, in anticipation of a consumption greater than that of 1880, but the partial failure of all leading crops caused a marked decrease in purchases. In 1882, hoping that large crops would cause a very large consumption, the manufacturers produced largely, but the winter was unusually unfavorable to the sale of woollens. Hence, unusually large stocks remained on hand this season, and it is not at all clear that the tariff caused any part of the excess of production over consumption.

The wool-growers, too, generally ascribe the low price of wool to the new tariff. But the condition of the woollen goods trade supplies a more reasonable explanation. Late in March, after the new tariff had been passed, the price of wool was higher than it was a year ago. The decline since that time has been due, not to excessive importations of wool, but to a partial failure of the manufacturers to keep up the former rate of consumption. They could not find buyers for all the goods in the market, and therefore could not afford to use up all the wool offered for sale.

The cruciflx which has caused such a commotion the streets of Salisbury, Conn., has been carried nto the politics of the place. Father Lynch, who was responsible for putting the crucifix where it is, was a candidate for re-election as a member of the school board, and, though another Democratic candidate was placed in the field against him, he was re-elected, because the Democratic voters found they could not defeat him without making a Republican majority in the school board.

The impeachment of the Norwegian Minist ry, anounced in this morning's cable dispatches, is the infimination of a curious constitutional controversy. Twelve years ago the legislative body requested the attendance of Ministers during Parliamentary debates. The King, suspecting that the Deputies wished to make the Ministers subservient to them, refused to sanction this proposal when affirmed by three Parliaments in succession. The Constitution requires that the Royal Vete shall not be operative, if a legislative measure be passed by three consecutive Parliaments. In 1881 the Storthng, without appealing to the courts, proclaimed this act to be public law. The Ministers, beginning with the Premier, are now to be impeached for their refusal to comply with the new law and to attend Parliamentary debates. The Storthing comprises two legislative bodies, the upper one depending upon the elective choice of the lower. The Court of Impeachment will be formed of thirty-seven members of the upper house, assisted by the Chief Justice and ten Judges of the Supreme Court. The trouble lies, therefore, between the Crown, which stubbornly clings to its prerogatives, and the Legislature, which is striving to render the onstitutional system more liberal and progressive. The Crown covets an absolute right of veto and the power to dissolve the lower house, and proposes to establish an upper house that will be independent of the Deputies. The latter are determined to have Ministry that will be responsible to them.

It is announced to a long-suffering public that the Senate Sub-Committee on Labor and Education have listened to 1,300,000 words of "testimony" during the forty days they have been in session in this city. The Committee have reason to be proud of their receptivity, which speaks wonders for their patience and their physical endurance. This amount of "testimony" would make 1,500 pages, or two good-sized volumes, of solid type, which must be printed by the Government, and distribated next winter by the cart-load free, along with other volumes the materials for which the Committee are now about to gather on a "starring" tour in New-England. The collection when comoleted will probably rank among the most picturesquely worthless accumulations of Congressional 'testimony" ever known.

It is a fortunate thing that the Mayor and the officers of the Corporation at the home of Shakespeare are more sensible than the Vicar of the thurch in which he was buried. The tatter approved the proposition of one of the life-trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace to exhume his remains, but it was found that the consent of the Mayor and Council was necessary. Both have now refused it, and this ill-advised project of antiquarian zeal is defeated. If any man in the history of the race ever made it clear that he did not want to be listurbed in the grave, that man was Shakespeare; and certainly no man was more entitled to have his wishes respected. This seems so clear that it is difficult to understand how this proposition could ever have been made, and still more, how it could have been received with any favor.

The postal note bids fair to be a boon to the lottery companies, which have been having a hard time of it since Judge Gresham became Postmaster-General. The postal note is payable to "bearer," and postmasters have no such means of identifying the recipient of the money as they have in the case of the money order. The misguided person who wants to put his money into the New-Orleans Lottery, for example, simply buys a postal note on that city, and a small boy there can present it and get the cash. The name of the lottery company will never appear. It looks very much as if the lottery companies would worry Uncle Sam for some time before he can devise a way to be even with them here.

The fantastic absurdity of Mr. Henry George's theory of land was neatly shown at one of his own meetings the other night. He had eloquently denounced ownership of land as agin to ownership of human flesh, and, no doubt, many of his hearers, whose minds were full of vague pictures of huge "monopolies" and "bloated bandholders," agreed with him. But then arese an Irishman who said he had, by hard work and saving, managed to pecome the owner of his own house. He protested that he was not like the Irish landlord, and that he ought not to be made to "go," But Mr. George was consistent and declared that he must "go," all the same, just like any other monopolist. It would be difficult to conceive of any system of communism better calculated to take all the ambition out of a man than one which would tell the workingman that under no circumstances could be make his hearthstone his own property. Mr. George's theory, if it had no other fault, is opposed to the strongest instincts of human nature-that of self-preservation. The desire for individual ownership of the home is to be compared, in its strength, to the love of wife and child, and it is safe to say that no theory can make head against it. Even if this were not all so, the possibility of carrying into effect such a scheme as the Government ownership of all land is so remote that absolute tree trade is a practical proposition beside it It is a curious circumstance

was said to have been speculating, but the sing songs, and Iput in motion the usual political machinery in behalf of such a Utopian idea.

PERSONAL.

With the exception of Jonkovsky and Derjavin. who died at the ages of sixty-nine and seventythree, Turgueneff lived to be older than any other prominent Russian author of the present century.

There is some doubt as to what particular house in Portsmouth was the birthplace of Charles Dickens, and it is proposed that inquiry be made, the right one found, and a commemorative tablet placed

Bernhardt is not the only actress with a love for horrible associations. Judic has just purchased and intends to live in the house at Le Pecq which was last year the scene of the peculiarly revolting mur-der of the chemist Aubert by the Fenayron family,

Mr. W. D. Howells writes a legible, free, running hand, with plenty of space between the lines. He works at whatever novel he may have in hard from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and covers about twelve pages of commercial note-paper in that time. The rest of the day he is a man of leisure. He does a great deal of rewriting, revising and correcting,

The plan to erect a monument over the grave of Robert Bruce at Dunfermline is to be executed. despite the bitter opposition of the minister of the church, who has had some heavy but rude pews built directly above the tomb. A painted window is also to be erected in his honor, designed by Sir Noel Paton, and paid for at an expense of \$10,000 by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburg. Penn. CaptaIn Wardell, who once commanded the rebel

steamer Sumter, is living in retirement at Annapolis. Though once an officer of the United States Navy, he avoids naval officers, never having for-Navy, he avoids navat outcors, never in par-given the world in general, and the Navy in particular, for the accusation made against him of carrying on the war after he had heard of the dec-laration of peace.

Colonels Weed and Cuyler have about finished arrangements for the semi-centennial anniversary of the Albany Burgesses Corps, which will occur on Monday and Tuesday next. At the banquet on Tuesday evening Mr. Chauncey M. Depew will respond to the toast, "The President of the United States"; Colonel Anson S. Wood to "The State of New-York"; and General Horatio C. King to "Our Comrade Soldiers."

That's a tough yarn they are telling in the Quaker City at the expense of New-York's Representative-at-Large and his friend General McMahon, The two had been visiting the Dayton Soldiers' Home, and on their way back stopped at the Broad Street station, Philadelphia, for breakfast, While standing on the platform, waiting for the train to start, General McMahon saw some one whom he thought he knew, but whose name had escaped his memory, so he greeted him with, "How do you do, Mr. -- 7" "Bradford," volunteered the other, "Oh, yes; of New-York?" continued the General. "No; of Bryn Mawr." A moment later General "Ne; of Bryn Mawr." A moment later General Sloeum walked up and exclaimed, "Why, hellol Glad to see you. My name's Sloeum. You're Bradford, of Bryn Mawr. Knew you well during the war!" But Bradford's memory was bad. Edging off toward a policeman, he exclaimed, loudly, "I can't say, Mr. Sloeum, that I remember you or your friend. But I don't propose to join you in any little game this morning. I knew you both to be confidence men the moment I saw you." Here the policeman came to arrest the supposed bunkosteerers, but just then their train moved, and before a word more could be said they were hurrying toward Jersey City. toward Jersey City.

Says an Inter-Ocean correspondent who visited Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes the other evening at his elegant home in Beacon-st., Boston: " A murmur of remonstrance and insistence was wafted to my ears from the staircase. Following this came the Doctor, explaining, 'Wife thought I should keep quiet this evening, but a little conversation rests more than it disturbs me. Besides, I have been in the paddock so long that I am delighted, now that I am at pasture, to compare noses and notes over the bars with my neighbors. I want to know what the younger part are doing and read everything they write. Some of it pazzles me. I can't imagine what they are driving at. Do they know themselves? No! Now and then I catch a note in the old keys.' Dr. Holmes is very proud of his study. It is a large room on the second floor, and commands an extensive view of the Charles River and the Back Bay. The walls are lined with choice editious of English and foreign classics. Dictionaries and works of reference he open close at hand. His writing-table is kept exquisitely neat, but w-ll supplied with all the small conneat, but well supplied with all the small con-ventences known in the author's economy. Pens, inkstands, paper-cutters are sent to him from all parts of the world, in exchange of which he is x-pected to return an autographic acknowledgment, worth in open market sometimes more than the lue of the article received CLEVELAND, Oct. 4.-Richard Smith, of The Cia-

innati Commercial Gazette, to-night attended the wedding here of his son Richard Smith, jr., to a daughter of Judge D. R. Tilden, of Cleveland.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is expected that the Washington Monument will reach a height of 410 feet before cold weather stops he work, and that it will be completed in the spring of 1885. When the 500 vertical feet of masonry, surnounted by a pyramidal cap fifty feet high, have been ctually finished an imposing ceremonial will, of course necessary to crown the work, and Washington people

The police lately arrested near Ashford, Engand, an Italian with an organ and a munkey who was ingering in a suspicious manner in front of a house which he knew to be unoccupied; and when about \$100 was found in his pockets they made no doubt that he was implicated in a recent robbery. An investigation, howwer, showed that the organ and the monkey had earned or at least produced the money, and that the Italian had been saving, on an average, \$10 a week over and above as expenses during the live months of his stay in Eng-

In 1865, Mr. A. G. Sharpe, now Chief Inspector of the Postal Delivery Department, who then yed in Chattanooga, Tenn., became the possessor of bank-note No. 1, series A, of the five-deliar issue of March 11.1863. He laid it away for preservation as a curiosity, but his house was robbed and the note stolen. He never heard of it again until a few days ago, when he saw in a Pittsburg paper the statement that Payne saw that russing paper the statement that ray-master Candee, or the Army, possessed the first five-dollar note issued by the United States. He has written to Mr. Candee effering to prove property, and hopes to recover the treasure, for which, it is said, the present possessor has declined an offer of \$300.

In a but on a narrow street in the French village of Auberine-en-Royans lives a woman whose age s declared on evidence which The London Lances accepts as authentic to be 123 years. Her marriage certificate shows that she was married one hundred years ago last January. She has no infirmities except slight deafness, and she is comparatively erect. She was a " cantinière " under the First Empire and lost two sons in the wars. She is supported entirely on the aims of visitors who come from great distances to see her, and in her household work soe is assisted by her neighbors. She lives almost exclusively on soup made with bread and containing a little wine or trandy. A Dr. Bonne, who practises in the neighborhood, says that she is never ill, shoreover, she is not one or the prolities who thrive in some of dirt and neglect, but is of scrapatously clean habits.

REMARKS BY A FOREIGNER.

It is not generally known that the following lyris for the times will be sold exclusively at The Herald's

A million a year,
'Tra perfectly clear,
Is little enough—for me;
There's only myself,
To squander the pelf,
But it's little enough—for me:
In purple I salue,
My linen la fine. My fluen is fibe.

I sump notes fare each day;

O, it's perfectly clear

That a million a year

Is modest—for me, I say.

A third of a cent!
A third of a cent!
Is more than enough—for them;
It's very absurd
To kick at a third,
O, it's very absurd-for them:
Food, raiment and rent
For a third of a cent,
It's really too much—for them;
If some who will try
To live on it die,
'Twill be a mistake—for them.

Perched up on a Pole
They'd ravish my soul,
I could not refuse their prayer;
Just let them embark,
For Airlea dark.
And see how I'll succor them there!
My neighbors I love,
All mertals above,
My nei hoors—with Europe content;
New-Yorkers who sell
My papers !—well, well,
Let them live on the third of a cent.